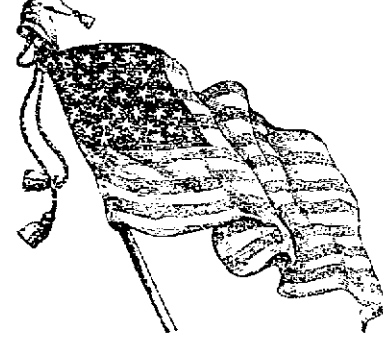


The Daily Gazette.
City of Janesville.
Monday Evening, April 14, 1862.
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Taking of Huntsville.

The news of the occupation of Huntsville, Ala., by Gen. Mitchell, and the capture of a large amount of the rolling stock of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, is a fact of much importance. That place is situated 119 miles east of Corinth, and our possession of it deprives the enemy of any hope of aid from the rebel states east of here. Huntsville is 100 miles south of Nashville, so that Mitchell has penetrated further south than any of our generals.

Was it a Victory?

The bloody battle on the Tennessee can hardly be considered a great victory. The enemy attacked us, our forces retreated on the first day a mile or two; and on the second day, we drove them back and regained our lost ground. This is all, except the immense slaughter, which was, probably, about even between the contending parties. At last accounts, the enemy did not retire to Corinth, but remained in force between the battle ground and that place. If it had been a complete victory we should have either captured or dispersed the rebel army. Another battle will, therefore, be necessary to decide who are the victors.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

We learn by a private dispatch that the 18th regiment, Col. Alban, was sent to the front of Sherman's division, immediately on its arrival at Pittsburg Landing, and was in the fight of Sunday, behaving with great gallantry. They were inexperienced, but rendered efficient service, and suffered terribly.

The Loss at Pittsburg.

The loss of the federal army at the battle at Pittsburg Landing has been variously estimated from 5,000 to 20,000. If the loss was in the same proportion in other regiments, as in those from this state, it would reach the latter figure, including killed, wounded and prisoners. We shall not be surprised to learn that it exceeds 10,000.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The passage of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the house of representatives, on Friday, will be hailed with joy. Doubtless, before this time, President Lincoln has affixed his signature to the bill, and it is now a law. The shameful blot is wiped out. We have a free capital at last. Time was, in our memory, when chained slaves were driven through the streets of Washington, to the slave pen, a market place for human flesh. We looked at that day with horror, upon these representatives of the nation who permitted it, and with wonder at the blindness of their minds and the hardness of their hearts. We are no less astonished now to find that 39 members of the house voted in the negative, on the passage of this bill. They or their children will yet be ashamed of the record, while the ninety-eight names in the affirmative, will be held in everlasting remembrance for the good deed they performed in casting their votes for this measure. "The world moves," and freedom "is marching on."

The False Rumor.

The report in the Chicago Tribune that the eighteenth Wisconsin regiment exhibited cowardice at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, proves utterly untrue and without foundation. We never, for a moment credited the story, and the bloody record of their gallantry proves that confidence was not misplaced. The people of the Badger State would rather hear of the annihilation of every man in a regiment than that they failed in courage in the hour of trial. Therefore, it was with a sense of relief that the contradiction of the slander was read, although the regiment lost many of its brave men. We mourn their loss, but we at the same time are proud of their daring on that bloody field.

The reporters of news in relation to battles should be careful about giving currency to such rumors. They should never be published without the most incontestable authority, as they carry pain to thousands of hearts, more poignant even than the report of many deaths.

CANNON AT COLUMBUS.—Columbus, Ky., has been left in a defenceless condition since the rebels ran away from it bag and baggage, but is to be so no longer. Sixty cannons are being mounted there by direction of Gen. Stroge.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Charles Dickens has been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Australia, for which he is offered the sum of \$30,000 or \$25,000 and his expenses.

In a card to the Wheeling Intelligencer, Gen. Rosecrans explicitly denies that he has thought of resigning, or that he objects to serving under Gen. Fremont.

WELL DONE!—The people of Peoria, Illinois, contributed \$1,700 in money, and a car load of delicacies, for the benefit of the wounded in the battle at Pittsburg.

Wisconsin Regiments at the Battle of Pittsburg.

The 14th, 16th and 18th Wisconsin regiments were at the battle, and the regiments we republish the roster:

For reference: QUINTEENTH.
Colonel—David E. Wood, Fond du Lac.
Lieut. Colonel—Isaac E. Messmore, La Crosse.
Major—John Hancock, Oshkosh.
Adjutant—Benj. E. Hower.
Quartermaster—James F. Conklin.
Surgeon—W. H. Walker.
1st Asst Surgeon—D. D. Cameron, La Crosse.
Chaplain—J. G. Rogers, Fond du Lac.

COMPANIES.
Wood Protection—Captain L. M. Ward.
Waupesa and Portage Co. Union Rifles—Captain A. A. Warden.
Ontonagon—Captain W. W. Wilcox.
Messmore Guards—Captain J. W. Polleys, La Crosse.
Manitowish and Kewaunee Co. Guards—Captain Geo. E. Wald, Manitowish.
Depere Rifles—Captain J. G. Lawton, Depere.
Calumet and Manitowish Invincibles—Captain F. H. Madsen, Chilton.
Forest Union Rifles—Captain W. G. Ghoshin, Green Bush.
Black River Rangers—Captain C. R. Johnson, Black River Falls.
Noble Guards—Captain E. W. Cornes, Mazomanie.

SIXTEENTH.
Colonel—Benj. Allen, St. Croix County.
Lieut. Colonel—Cassius Fairchild, Madison.
Major—Thomas Reynolds, Madison.
Adjutant—Geo. Sablin.
Quartermaster—John E. Jones.
Surgeon—G. W. Eastman.
1st Asst Surgeon—James H. Rogers.
2d Asst Surgeon—Ira A. Torrey.

COMPANIES.
Oconomowoc Rifles—Captain Fox.
Ozaukee Rifles—Captain Williams.
Northern Lights—Captain Train.
Waubesa and Green Lake Rangers—Captain Saxe.
Adams County Rifles—Captain Davis.
Chippewa Valley Guard—Capt. Wheeler.
Dodge County Guard—Captain Patch.
Tredway Parnas—Captain Webb.
Hanchettville Guards—Captain Pease.
Darlington Light Infantry—Captain Osborn.

THE EIGHTEENTH.
This regiment is reported by telegraph to have been one of those comprising Prentiss' brigade at Pittsburg Landing. It left here one week ago last Sunday morning, officered as follows:
Colonel—James S. Alban, Portage Co.
Lieut. Colonel—Samuel W. Beall, Taycheedah.
Major—J. W. Grinn, Waushesha.
Adjutant—Gilbert L. Park, Stevens Point.
Quartermaster—J. D. Rogers, Stanton.
Surgeons—T. F. Huntington, Portage City; E. J. Buck, Westfield; L. G. Mead, Madison.
Sergeant Major—W. H. Alban, acting.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Moulton DeForest.
Commissionary Sergeant—W. Kollock.
Hospital Steward—Luther P. Noyes, Sparta.
Sutler—John Holliday—Stanton.

COMPANIES.
Taycheedah Union Volunteers—Captain Millard.
Eagle Light Infantry—Capt. Jackson.
Bad Ax Tigers—Capt. Layne.
Northwestern Rangers—Capt. Fisk.
Portage County Light Infantry—Captain Brown.
Calkins Rangers—Capt. Roberts.
Alban Pinery Rangers—Capt. Compton.
Green Lake County Rifles—Captain Saxton.
Lewis Rangers—Capt. Coleman.
Union Guards—Capt. W. J. Kershaw.

Congressional.

The following are the concluding proceedings of the house, on Friday, which resulted in the passage of the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia:
Mr. Wickliffe then offered a substitute for the bill, in substance that no person not now in the District of Columbia, or who may hereafter be born therein, shall be held as slaves. Persons coming to reside temporarily in the District may bring their servants with them; those now held as slaves to remain until emancipated by their respective owners, compensation to be paid therefor; the bill to receive the approval of the legal voters.
Mr. Vallandigham was opposed to any bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for many reasons, one of which alone was sufficient. He regarded all acts of legislation as tending to prevent the restoration of the Union of the states as it was, and this is the grand object to which he looked. In a very little while the question will be between the old Union of the States—the Union of our fathers—and a new Union or unity of government. To the latter he was unalterably and unconditionally opposed, and to this he was bound to the last moment of his personal and political existence. He spoke of this bill as an initiative on part of the Republican to interfere with slavery in the states. This charge had heretofore been denied as a local issue.
Mr. Diven of New York, said he would vote for the substitute if that part providing for the restoration of the Union was stricken out. He wished to remark to those who insist that the republicans intend to interfere with slavery in the states, they are mistaken. He believed that congress could do no better thing than abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. It would exhaust the question in congress and tend to quiet agitation. Mr. Diven said so far as the remark of "locofoco lie" was concerned, that was about truth. It was never the intention of the republican party to interfere with slavery in the states. It never should be while he was a member of it. It was a slander on that party to so charge. Slavery would do so. They were not of, but with the republican party.
Mr. Wickliffe's substitute was rejected—35 against 84.
The committee rose and the bill was reported to the house precisely as it came from the senate.
Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania moved the previous question, which was seconded.
Mr. Wickliffe unsuccessfully appealed to Mr. Stevens to let the yeas and nays be taken on his substitute.
The bill passed—95 yeas and 39 nays.
Adjourned till Monday.

DETERMINED FROM THE BRITISH ARMY.—The Kingston (C. W.) News argues that a guard be placed on Wolf Island, St. Lawrence river, to save the British soldiers who are deserting to the United States in squads. Large numbers have deserted this winter, and the utmost vigilance is exercised to prevent whole regiments from making a stampede across the lines. Civilians are employed and large rewards are offered by the city authorities to prevent desertions. If this is the case now, when we have no cause in drawing upon the British force in Canada, how would it be in the event of war when inducements would be offered to the oppressed, down trodden men in the line of the British regiments to forsake the command that crushes them, and take a place in lines where soldiers are respected?

GRAPH.
BY THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 12.
The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied, yesterday, by Gen. Mitchell without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken, also, fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock.

BALTIMORE, April 12.
The United States gunboat Reliance arrived here, this morning, with the schooner Hartford, captured off the mouth of Wycomico river.
A copy of the Richmond Whig of the 8th was found on board, which has been furnished to the American. It contains the following dispatch, in reference to the battle in Tennessee, all being dated on the 6th, and giving an account of the Sunday fight only:
BATTLEFIELD OF SHELBY, April 6.
[Via Corinth and Chattanooga.]
To General Saxe, Adjutant General.
The rebels, this morning, attacked the federal army, in strong position, in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of 10 hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.
[Signed].
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

First Dispatch, Mobile, April 7.—Special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated yesterday afternoon, says that the battle was fierce and furious. The enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the southerners continued to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our losses heavy, but our men are in good spirits, and thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops display great gallantry. The 21st Alabama covered themselves with glory.
This regiment captured two batteries. The 1st Louisiana regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. Dushrod Johnson, one of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded. Sunday night, the enemy are in full retreat, and the confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on federal papers. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture their army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured Gen. Prentiss and a large number of officers. Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston fell at half past two o'clock. One of his legs was torn off by a shell, and a minnie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. Gen. Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight. Gen. Buell was not in time to take part in the action.
There is no account in the paper of Monday's battle, in which the rebels were so completely routed.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.
Washington, April 12, 1862.
Col. Anson Stager is hereby authorized to grant passes to editors, correspondents and reporters of newspapers, to enter the lines of the United States army, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the person applying for such pass is loyal and has given parole not to publish any information in regard to military operations that would give aid or comfort to the enemy. Persons holding such passes to be subject to such rules and regulations as the general commanding may prescribe.
[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 12.
Mr. Cyrus W. Field arrived here, this morning, direct from London and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Mr. Field brought with him from Europe proposals, from industrial capitalists, to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered in New York and payable mainly in the bonds of our government.

BALTIMORE, April 12.
The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following:—A letter has been received at New Orleans, from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig, by an unconditional capitulation. Col. Gauley proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war, but Gen. Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender.
A dispatch dated Mobile 6th, says: The enemy shelled Pass Christians, yesterday, and landed 2,400 men, and 12 4-pounder howitzers. We made a narrow escape.
A letter from Pattonsburg, N. C., to the Richmond Whig, says: The Nashville was taken to sea by St. Wm. C. Whitte, and that she was taken to Charleston to be delivered to her new owners.
The Richmond Whig contains news from Yorktown, that Gen. Magruder with his staff, was at Lee House, near Lee Mills, on Sunday, and came near being captured or killed, by Gen. Keyes. The horses of one of his staff was killed under him, on his flight, by a shell. On Monday, Jeff Davis addressed some wounded soldiers, and said he intended to share their fate on the next battle field, and come evil or woe, he would be with them, and whatever might befall, whether victory or defeat, would be assured of doing the cause is safe and will conquer in the end.
The Richmond Whig contains a dispatch announcing that the rebel general, Gladden, left his left arm in the battle of Sunday.

CINCINNATI, April 12.
The Gazette's Pittsburg correspondent says: The sum and substance of the battle is: On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, where the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Buell's approach saved us. On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps, on Monday, except Lee Wallace's. The lowest estimate places our loss in killed and wounded at three thousand, and the prisoners from three to four thousand. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably a thousand more. The rebels, in their retreat, left acres covered with their dead, whom they had carried to the rear, or destroyed the heavy supply trains they had brought up.

NEW YORK, April 12.
The steamship Asia, from Liverpool 20th ult., via Queenstown 30th, has arrived up. Her news is one day later than the Liberator, but is not important.
Palmerston had so far recovered as to attend the cabinet council on the 28th. Sir F. Smith had given notice in the house of commons that he would call attention to the engagement between the Merrimack and Monitor, and ask whether in consequence of its results the government would not suspend the construction of iron-plated ships until the question of iron-plated gunboats is considered.

The continental news is wholly unimportant.
The Paris Bourse was depressed and fluctuating, and closes firmer at 69 7/8.
LIVERPOOL, March 30.
The rebel schooner C. S. Evans was passed on the 4th of March by the U. S. Sloop of War Bombardier. There was an unknown American ship alongside. The Union flag was lowered when the ships parted company.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DESPATCHES.
Three Wisconsin Regiments in Battle.
Loss One Thousand Killed, Wounded and Missing.
Their Conspicuous Bravery Acknowledged.

CAIRO, April 13.
FOURTEENTH REGIMENT WISCONSIN.
Col. Wood was slightly wounded, and Lieut. Col. Messmore wounded. Major Hancock not hurt; was not in the fight until Monday, behaved with great steadiness and bravery. Men speak in most enthusiastic terms of the conduct of the regimental and company officers in the field. Loss 30 killed, who are at Savannah. No live officers killed except Capt. Waldo. Lieut. Foot, of Co. B, severely wounded.

16th Wisconsin.—Col. Allen slightly wounded in the arm; Lieut. Col. Cassius Fairchild severely wounded, a ball entered his thigh and remains there. Major Thos. Reynolds is unhurt. Capt. Saxe and his orderly sergeant (Co. F) killed; his company suffered severely. Capt. Fox (Co. B) slightly wounded. Capt. Pease (Co. D) mortally wounded, and since died; six privates killed and a large number wounded. Capt. Train (Co. F) badly wounded; Capt. Wheeler (Co. G) slightly wounded. This regiment mustered seven hundred on Thursday morning. The total killed, wounded, and missing, 260 to 280. Wounded, in large numbers, reported to be at Savannah.

EIGHTEENTH WISCONSIN.—Colonel Alban shot through the lungs, and died Wednesday. Lieut. Col. Deed slightly wounded. Maj. Grain, killed in the field. Adjutant reported killed. Two or three hundred taken prisoners. The regiment mustered 300, some say 400. The total killed, wounded and missing in our three regiments, in the fight, is about 1000.

Col. Smith, of Ohio, commanding the brigade, from Pittsburg, speaks in enthusiastic terms of the conduct of our Wisconsin boys whose pluck and endurance overcame every disadvantage under which they entered the battle.

Tribune's correspondence.—Further information from Pittsburg Landing shows that there was terrible carnage among the Illinois troops of whom many regiments were in the battle. There were more than 4,000 troops from the 1st district. Washburn's. They lost 2 colonels, Bliss and Davis, Maj. Gaddard, and many other officers, many more are known to have been wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 13.
The military commission of the house have a report ready, establishing a national army in the District of Columbia.
Herald's dispatch.—The rebellious ladies Greenhow, Morris and Baxley, have not yet packed their trunks for the south, as they are required to do under the direction of the commissioners, and the order of the military governor. They are allowed to remain until their preparations are completed. Mrs. Greenhow is quite arduous in reference to the campaign. She predicts that Gen. McClellan will not be able to strike a blow at Yorktown for many days and that when he does he will be defeated by the rebel army, which will be 25,000 strong.

Tribune special.—Our special correspondent, with McDowell's command reports all quiet on Cedar Run, 15 miles beyond Manassas. The railroad bridge burned by the rebels will be reconstructed this week. The railway track beyond will be rapidly repaired. Rebel scouts are continually prowling about our camps, and occasionally a straggler is picked up by our cavalry. Two privates of Gen. Blenker's division, who said they had just returned from the vicinity of the Appomattock, reports that Gen. Blenker and his body guard had been captured by rebel cavalry and captured. Doubtful.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.
MILWAUKEE, April 14.
The following is a special to the Daily Wisconsin, received this morning:
CAIRO, April 13, 10 P. M.
The 14th, 16th and 18th Wisconsin regiments were all in the fight. The 16th was in Prentiss' division, and with the others in the division, were mostly dispersed or captured. What remained of them fought bravely until they were killed. The 18th reached Pittsburg on Saturday evening, and immediately marched to the front of Sherman's division. They were exposed, on Sunday, to the heaviest and most deadly kind of fire, and yet they returned it with energy worthy of veterans. All these privates (these we have named) did splendidly. Let Wisconsin glory in the unflinching bravery of her noble sons. It is impossible as yet to procure a list of all the casualties.

Gov. Harvey and party, from Wisconsin, with a host of aid and hospital stores, left late Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, to relieve the wounded of the Wisconsin regiments.
The hospital steamer Louisiana, arrived to day, from Pittsburg Landing. It was filled with wounded soldiers in charge of Dr. Wagner, U. S. A. The wounded have every possible attention.
The surgeon's list, from which the following is made, did not state the nature of the wounds:
LIST OF THE WOUNDED IN THE WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.
14th—Co. D, James Harris.
15th—Co. D, D. M. Farrington.
16th—Co. C, B. F. Rantz and Samuel Logan.
Co. G, A. W. Dirkey. Co. I, Jas. Leach. Co. E, S. R. Haynor.
The following is a list of wounded soldiers from Wisconsin from the Pittsburg Landing battle, who are now in the Mount City hospital: In the 18th—Wm. Sherman, Co. E.
In the 10th—W. S. Rutskey, Co. I; Charles Bacon.
In the 18th—Co. H, Eugene Gay. In the 16th—Co. E, Perry R. Stevens. In the 18th—Co. H, A. E. Eymann. Co. I—Erasmus Cook. In the 14th—Co. K, Horace Gysman and A. E. Heydolt. Co. I, George Rutherford. Co. K, Charles Burr. Co. I, Waterman Lishersner. Co. H, Edward Gilmore. In the 16th—Co. F, A. Yates.

SPRINGFIELD, Pa., April 11.
Ball's dam, on the Delaware and Hudson railroad works, near Carbondale, broke away last night, sweeping off a number of laborer's dwellings and killing nine persons, filling the adjacent mines and doing great damage in the vicinity and along the line of the river.

PORTSMOUTH MONROE, April 13.
The Merrimack remained in the same position all day yesterday, until evening, when, together with the rest of the rebel fleet, she returned to Norfolk. She is generally supposed to have been aground. None of the rebel fleet have shown themselves, to-day. Several captains of vessels in port testify in relation to the three vessels captured by the rebel steamer Jamestown, that they were ordered to move, either outside of Fortress Monroe or inside of Hampton bar. As the position of the vessels in question was inside the bar, the blame of any, on account of their capture, should rest upon the harbor master, rather than with the captured vessels.
Mr. Quigg, a correspondent of the New York World, was arrested here this morning on a charge of having prepared material for publication of a contraband character.
A Norfolk paper has been received here containing a dispatch from Beauregard, in relation to the 24 days fighting at Pittsburg Landing. He claims a complete victory. He says that after capturing 36 of our guns and 8000 prisoners his force fell back upon his works at Corinth, which they are fully able to hold.

BALTIMORE, April 14.
In reference to Beauregard's dispatches, alluded to in the Old Point letter, enquires have been made of the war department, and we are authorized to say that the reports from Pittsburg Landing already given to the public, contradict the report in the Norfolk paper. All reports received at the war department confirm the statements that the enemy were routed and pursued as far as the previous orders of Gen. Grant would permit, and the enemy are now pent up in Corinth.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
A private dispatch, dated Fort Monroe last night, at 10 o'clock, received here this morning, represents that there was clear moonlight, and all quiet in that vicinity.
Some of the newspapers erroneously state that the tax bill, as passed by the house, taxes the stock of whiskey and other spirits on hand previous to the first of May.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
House.—The following is the select committee appointed by the speaker on gradual emancipation in the following language: "Resolved, that the select committee on gradual emancipation, authorized by the resolution of Mr. White, of Indiana, and adopted last Monday: Albert S. White, Ind.; P. P. Blair, Mo.; Geo. P. Fisher, Del.; Wm. E. Lehman, Pa.; C. L. L. Leary, Md.; F. Whaley, Va.; Jas. N. Wilson, Iowa; Sam'l. L. Casey, Ky. and Andrew J. Clements, Tenn.

Mr. Davis, from the committee on elections reported a resolution that F. E. Lowe is not entitled to seat as representative from the state of California. This resolution is predicated on a party claiming that California is entitled to three representatives instead of only two. Mr. Davis also reported a resolution that J. E. Dally, of Nebraska, the sitting delegate is, and that J. Sterling Norton is not, entitled to represent that territory.

SENATE.—Mr. Carlisle presented petitions in favor of allowing democratic papers the same privileges in the mails as republican papers.
Mr. Sumner presented a petition seven hundred feet long, signed by 15,000 women, praying for the abolition of slavery.

MASSACHUSETTS, April 14.
A dispatch from Brig. Gen. Strong, at Cairo, dated 12th, states that 700 rebel prisoners have left that place for Madison. They are expected here to-night.

THE MARKETS.
NEW YORK, April 14.
Flour dull, heavy and 5c lower; sales 6,000 bbls. at 4.90, 4.95 super western, 5.00 to 5.30 common to medium extra western. Wheat quiet and nominally unchanged. Supply and demand are alike limited.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.
ST. LOUIS, April 12.
General Sigel has arrived here in a state of ill health.
Advice from the southwest say that the advance guard of General Curtis' command, under General Osterhas, are encamped at Rock House Creek, about twenty miles from the old camp at Cross timbers. They took the route to Cassville, and then turned directly east for Forsyth, distant 58 miles.
The region east of Cassville is represented as dry and uninhabited.
The telegraph line was completed to Gen. Curtis' headquarters the day before they broke up camp. There was but little use for it, but if the line is not disturbed the country will have the benefit of it.
The wounded at Cassville are doing well under the following surgeons at that post: Drs. Otterson, McClure, Gaines, Hunt, of the Illinois 34th Cavalry, Clark, Illinois 37th, Young, Illinois 34th.

The Democrat's correspondence from Curtis' command, dated April 6th, contains the following additional items:
On the 30th ult. an expedition consisting of cavalry and two mountain howitzers, reconnoitered the country about Huntsville. At the latter place, it was found that a force of seceder cavalry, whom we intended to bag, had made good their escape.
Lieut. Madison gave the citizens an exhibition of the manner of shelling a hill with his mountain howitzer, and the party returned, having ascertained facts regarding the movement of Price, upon which the expedition to Forsyth is based.
The flag planted by Gen. Curtis at Huntsville, the first in Arkansas, was ruthlessly torn down and carried off by Joe Peery, of the latter's capture of Henry, which was the latter brought in the flag which was last seen floating over the Provost Marshal's office in Cassville.

STRANGE SUICIDE OF A COLONEL.—On Friday, Col. Henslow, of the 1st Vermont cavalry, committed suicide. The following are the circumstances: The regiment arrived at Strasburg early in the week, about twelve hundred strong, and were much admired as they passed through, presenting a very fine appearance, being strong, athletic men, splendidly mounted and equipped. They were quartered for a time just beyond Strasburg, and on Friday were proceeding to join the army. After proceeding a short distance, the colonel, who was a little in advance of the regiment, dispatched an orderly, who accompanied him, back to the troop, with instructions to tell the adjutant to ride up to him. Immediately on the departure of the orderly the colonel rode with some speed a short distance ahead, turned his horse to the right, where a small stream runs near the road, dismounted, drew a pistol, placed the muzzle near his forehead and fired, killing himself instantly. He fell back into the stream, and had floated with it some twenty or thirty yards before he was reached by any of his command. His body was taken up, conveyed to Strasburg, and to-day sent under an escort to Winchester, on its way north.
No definite cause has as yet been assigned for the rash deed. It is said, however, that he was laboring under temporary depression of mind.
The colonel was a fine looking, middle-aged man, of large build, heavy beard and commanding appearance.—Cor. Philadelphia Enquirer.

A schooner was overhauled while leaving Baltimore, a few days since, with twenty-four men on board, recruits for the rebel service. The men were mostly young, and they were taken on board in Port McClenry, while the schooner, which has been used before for this purpose, is confiscated. The Baltimore American says it is a well-known fact that there is a secession association in that city, which holds its secret convocations at private residences, one object of which is to persuade young persons to enlist in the southern army, and at the same time to encourage them in the undertaking by donations of money.

A poet says the wind kisses the waves. That, we suppose, is the celebrated "kiss for a blow," about which we have heard so much.

For the Daily Gazette.
NOON.
THE CORAL MAR.
Noon, high noon upon the dial.
Noon upon the land and sea,
Noon upon the broad Potomac,
On the prairie wild and free.
Tremble, crown rebels, traitors!
In your stronghold, for to-day
All our gallant, noble armies
Are drawn up in grand array.
Listen! traitors, do you hear it?
One united mighty cry
Of thanksgiving glows upward
To the God enthroned on high?
Do you see the proud hosts bending
With a reverential air
As they give to Him the glory
In a fervent, mighty prayer?
All the glory of the victories
Won upon the bloody field—
And each prayer's a mightier weapon
Far, than ye can ever wield.
Noon, high noon upon the dial,
From a thousand temples rise
Prayers from worshippers assembled,
Floating upward to the skies.
Round the freeds altar bending,
Mothers, wives and sisters pray:
Every loyal heart is given
Up to God in prayer to-day.
And a silent prayer ascends
Upward from the blood stained sod;
Even the stones cry out for vengeance
And the cry goes up to God.
But the wailing souls of angels
From a myriad bleeding spots,
From the widows and the orphans
In a mighty torrent rolls.
And the poor crushed slaves are lifted
Their fettered hands on high;
And the clanking chains are praying,
Every groan, and tear, and sigh.
Noon, high noon upon the dial,
Traitors, ye shall surely yield;
Prayer is mightier far than cannon.
From this hour your doom is sealed.
Noon, high noon upon the dial,
Listen! hear it in the air:
All the northern land is girdled
With a golden band of prayer,
Emerald Grove, Wis., April 13th, 1862.

GENERAL FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.—A Wheeling correspondent of the New York Times writes:
I hear on the street that there is some talk of Gen. Fremont's headquarters being removed to Cincinnati. Whatever foundation there may be for this, it will doubtless not occur until that city, or possibly the state of Ohio, is added to his department. If the main object of Gen. Fremont's command is simply to hold possession of the region at present occupied, his complement of troops is, no doubt, sufficient. But if important aggressive movements are contemplated, he will need more troops and transportation, both of which Ohio could supply in any quantity. In fact, I hear complaints on every side, of the unfair manner in which Gen. Fremont has been started in his command here. Those who knew the old department of Western Virginia, are amazed that Buell should have removed Garfield and his well known body of men, just outside the mountain department, thus leaving them quite useless, and Fremont almost without available and movable force.
I hear the new officers complaining that somebody is withdrawing nearly all the good officers of the "general staff" who have been here and learned the department routine.
ANOTHER LOYAL PAPER IN VIRGINIA.—Publication has been resumed of the American and Gazette, a journal printed at Martinsburg, Va. The editor can now express Union sentiments without fear of rebel persecution. The first number of the sheet, dated on Saturday last, contains an address to its patrons, in which the strongest Union ideas are given utterance to. The people are congratulated upon the re-establishment of the federal authority, and the statement is made that but a short time will now elapse before the civil machinery of the state government, as re-organized at Wheeling will be put in operation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
REMOVAL.
DR. M. B. JOHNSON
has removed to
Jackman & Smith's New Building,
over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.
ALBERT CONSTOCK, D. L. HARTWICK
CONSTOCK & HARTWICK,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
No. 60 Wall Street,
NEW YORK.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO COLLECTIONS.
ECHLIN & FOOTE,
Merchant Tailors
READY-MADE CLOTHING
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank,
JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.
CUSTOM WORK
Done in a superior manner, and in the most approved style.
REMOVAL!
DR. H. F. FENDERTON HAS REMOVED HIS
DENTAL ROOMS
to the new block of Deane & Henry, first floor over the shoe store of Cyrus Miner, where he will attend to all the calls in his profession.
A Slight Cold,
Cough, Hoarseness
or Sore Throat,
which might be checked
with a simple remedy,
if neglected, often terminates seriously.
Few are aware of the importance of
stopping a Cough or Slight
Cold in its first stage; and which
in the beginning would yield to a
mild remedy, if not attended to, soon
attacks the lungs.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TRACHEA
were first introduced eleven years ago.
It has been proved that they are the
best article before the public for
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,
Asthma, Catarrh, the Hoarse
Cough in Consumption, and
numerous affections of the Throat,
giving immediate relief.
Public Speakers & Singers
will find them effectual for clearing
and strengthening the voice.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers
in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.
Sold in Janesville by TALLMAN & COLLINS, G. R.
CURTIS, and all dealers in medicines. m24dw6m

FOREIGNER float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Taking of Huntsville.

The news of the occupation of Huntsville, Ala., by Gen. Mitchell, and the capture of a large amount of the rolling stock of the Memphis & Charleston railroad, is a fact of much importance. That place is situated 119 miles east of Corinth, and our possession of it deprives the enemy of any hope of aid from the rebel states east of here. Huntsville is 100 miles south of Nashville, so that Mitchell has penetrated further south than any of our generals.

Was it a Victory?

The bloody battle on the Tennessee can hardly be considered a great victory. The enemy attacked us, our forces retreated on the first day a mile or two; and on the second day, we drove them back and regained our lost ground. This is all, except the immense slaughter, which was, probably, about even between the contending parties. At last accounts, the enemy did not retire to Corinth, but remained in force between the battle ground and that place. If it had been a complete victory we should have either captured or dispersed the rebel army. Another battle will, therefore, be necessary to decide who are the victors.

The Eighteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

We learn by a private dispatch that the 18th regiment, Col. Alban, was sent to the front of Sherman's division, immediately on its arrival at Pittsburg Landing, and was in the fight of Sunday, behaving with great gallantry. They were inexperienced, but rendered efficient service, and suffered terribly.

The Loss at Pittsburg.

The loss of the federal army at the battle at Pittsburg Landing has been variously estimated from 5,000 to 20,000. If the loss was in the same proportion in other regiments, as in those from this state, it would reach the latter figure, including killed, wounded and prisoners. We shall not be surprised to learn that it exceeds 10,000.

Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

The passage of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, in the house of representatives, on Friday, will be hailed with joy. Doubtless, before this time, President Lincoln has affixed his signature to the bill, and it is now a law. The shameful blot is wiped out. We have a free capital at last. Time was, in our memory, when chained slaves were driven through the streets of Washington, to the slave pen, a market place for human flesh. We looked at that day with horror, upon these representatives of the nation who permitted it, and with wonder at the blindness of their minds and the hardness of their hearts. We are no less astonished now to find that 39 members of the house voted in the negative, on the passage of this bill. They or their children will yet be ashamed of the record, while the ninety-eight names in the affirmative, will be held in everlasting remembrance for the good deed they performed in casting their votes for this measure. "The world moves," and freedom "is marching on."

The False Rumor.

The report in the Chicago Tribune that the eighteenth Wisconsin regiment exhibited cowardice at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, proves utterly untrue and without foundation. We never, for a moment credited the story, and the bloody record of their gallantry proves that confidence was not misplaced. The people of the Badger State would rather hear of the annihilation of every man in a regiment than that they failed in courage in the hour of trial. Therefore, it was with a sense of relief that the contradiction of the slander was read, although the regiment lost many of its brave men. We mourn their loss, but we at the same time are proud of their daring on that bloody field.

The reporters of news in relation to battles should be careful about giving currency to such rumors. They should never be published without the most incontestable authority, as they carry pain to thousands of hearts, more poignant even than the report of many deaths.

CANNON AT COLUMBUS.—Columbus, Ky., has been left in a defenceless condition since the rebels ran away from it bag and baggage, but is to be so no longer. Sixty cannons are being mounted there by direction of Gen. Stroge.

LIBERAL OFFER.—Charles Dickens has been invited to deliver a course of lectures in Australia, for which he is offered the sum of \$30,000 or \$25,000 and his expenses.

In a card to the Wheeling Intelligencer, Gen. Rosecrans explicitly denies that he has thought of resigning, or that he objects to serving under Gen. Fremont.

WELL DONE!—The people of Peoria, Illinois, contributed \$1,700 in money, and a car load of delicacies, for the benefit of the wounded in the battle at Pittsburg.

GRAPH.
BY THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 12.
The Secretary of War has received information that Huntsville, Alabama, was occupied, yesterday, by Gen. Mitchell without much resistance. Two hundred prisoners were taken, also, fifteen locomotives, and a large amount of rolling stock.

BALTIMORE, April 12.
The United States gunboat Reliance arrived here, this morning, with the schooner Hartford, captured off the mouth of Wycomico river.
A copy of the Richmond Whig of the 8th was found on board, which has been furnished to the American. It contains the following dispatch, in reference to the battle in Tennessee, all being dated on the 6th, and giving an account of the Sunday fight only:
BATTLEFIELD OF SHELBY, April 6.
[Via Corinth and Chattanooga.]
To General Saxe, Adjutant General.
The rebels, this morning, attacked the federal army, in strong position, in front of Pittsburg, and after a severe battle of 10 hours, thanks to Almighty God, gained a complete victory, driving the enemy from every position. The loss on both sides is heavy, including our Commander-in-Chief, Albert Sydney Johnston, who fell gallantly leading his troops into the thickest of the fight.
[Signed].
G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

First Dispatch, Mobile, April 7.—Special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated yesterday afternoon, says that the battle was fierce and furious. The enemy stubbornly resisting their fate, while the southerners continued to press upon them with resistless determination, slowly but surely forcing them back. Our losses heavy, but our men are in good spirits, and thoroughly warmed up to the work in hand. All fight well, but the Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana troops display great gallantry. The 21st Alabama covered themselves with glory.
This regiment captured two batteries. The 1st Louisiana regiment of regulars took a battery. Gen. Dushrod Johnson, one of the Fort Donelson prisoners, who subsequently escaped, is wounded. Sunday night, the enemy are in full retreat, and the confederates in hot pursuit. I write from the enemy's camp, and on federal papers. Large numbers of prisoners have been taken, and we expect to capture the greater part of the federal army. We are driving them back on the river, and shall kill or capture their army. The battle is still raging with terrible fury. We have captured Gen. Prentiss and a large number of officers. Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston fell at half past two o'clock. One of his legs was torn off by a shell, and a minnie ball struck him in the body. He died while gallantly and steadily leading our victorious troops. Gen. Beauregard now commands the army. He says this is a second Manassas fight. Gen. Buell was not in time to take part in the action.
There is no account in the paper of Monday's battle, in which the rebels were so completely routed.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.
Washington, April 12, 1862.
Col. Anson Stager is hereby authorized to grant passes to editors, correspondents and reporters of newspapers, to enter the lines of the United States army, upon receiving satisfactory proof that the person applying for such pass is loyal and has given parole not to publish any information in regard to military operations that would give aid or comfort to the enemy. Persons holding such passes to be subject to such rules and regulations as the general commanding may prescribe.
[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 12.
Mr. Cyrus W. Field arrived here, this morning, direct from London and reports that the feeling in England and France in favor of this country is daily increasing. It is said that Mr. Field brought with him from Europe proposals, from industrial capitalists, to supply a very large amount of war material to the United States, to be delivered in New York and payable mainly in the bonds of our government.

BALTIMORE, April 12.
The Richmond Whig of the 8th has the following:—A letter has been received at New Orleans, from San Antonio, announcing the fall of Fort Craig, by an unconditional capitulation. Col. Gauley proposed that himself and command be permitted to depart on condition that they pledge themselves not to serve during the war, but Gen. Sibley insisted on an unconditional surrender.
A dispatch dated Mobile 6th, says: The enemy shelled Pass Christians, yesterday, and landed 2,400 men, and 12 4-pounder howitzers. We made a narrow escape.
A letter from Pattonsburg, N. C., to the Richmond Whig, says: The Nashville was taken to sea by St. Wm. C. Whitte, and that she was taken to Charleston to be delivered to her new owners.
The Richmond Whig contains news from Yorktown, that Gen. Magruder with his staff, was at Lee House, near Lee Mills, on Sunday, and came near being captured or killed, by Gen. Keyes. The horses of one of his staff was killed under him, on his flight, by a shell. On Monday, Jeff Davis addressed some wounded soldiers, and said he intended to share their fate on the next battle field, and come evil or woe, he would be with them, and whatever might befall, whether victory or defeat, would be assured of doing the cause is safe and will conquer in the end.
The Richmond Whig contains a dispatch announcing that the rebel general, Gladden, left his left arm in the battle of Sunday.

CINCINNATI, April 12.
The Gazette's Pittsburg correspondent says: The sum and substance of the battle is: On Sunday we were pushed from disaster to disaster, till we lost every division camp we had, and were driven within half a mile of the landing, where the approach of night, the timely aid of the gunboats, the tremendous efforts of our artillerists, and Buell's approach saved us. On Monday, after nine hours' hard fighting, we simply regained what we had lost on Sunday. Not a division advanced half a mile beyond our old camps, on Monday, except Lee Wallace's. The lowest estimate places our loss in killed and wounded at three thousand, and the prisoners from three to four thousand. The rebel loss in killed and wounded is probably a thousand more. The rebels, in their retreat, left acres covered with their dead, whom they had carried to the rear, or destroyed the heavy supply trains they had brought up.

NEW YORK, April 12.
The steamship Asia, from Liverpool 20th ult., via Queenstown 30th, has arrived up. Her news is one day later than the Liberator, but is not important.
Palmerston had so far recovered as to attend the cabinet council on the 28th. Sir F. Smith had given notice in

Economy and Fashion

CLOTHING
AT EXCEEDINGLY
LOW PRICES!
M. KARSH,
AT THE

YOUNG AMERICA
CLOTHING HOUSE,
HAS just returned from the east, where he has
clayed the
LARGEST AND BEST STOCK
OF
CLOTHING
of all kinds, including the finest
Black, Blue, Green, Red, Tan, White, Pink

Ever brought to this city. Also

Ready-Made Clothing,

For men and boys' wear, of every description, with the latest stock of Black, Beakel, Pants, Frie, Cassimer, Shirts, Gray, and Blue, Also, Black, Brown, and Blue, Sweater, Over Coats,

And all the latest styles, made up in a superior manner.

VESTS! VESTS! VESTS!

The largest stock of Double and Cassimer Vests, Vest Flannel, Silk and extra, double and single breasted, and every quantity of Vest, Collars, Cuffs, Stocks, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Under-shirts, Gloves, and every article necessary to a

Gentleman's Complete Wardrobe

Can be found at this Institution in such immense varieties that the most fastidious can always be suit-
which he orders

FOR CASE

At prices that will defy all competition and can
fail to convince all those who are in

WANT OF CLOTHING

That it will be for their interest to buy at the

YOUNG AMERIC

CLOTHING HOUSE.
Having been in this branch of business for a number of years, and studied the wants of the community this section of the country, the Proprietor flatters himself that he can and will purchase, as he always has done, any
CLOTHING STORE IN THE STATE
Gentlemen in want of anything in the clothing will do well to call at the
Young America Clothing House,

and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

HATS AND CAPS,
a large stock.

His Merchant Tailoring Department is unsurpassed, and his accomplished cutter,

MR. GEORGE PENTON

Who is at the head of it, is a gentleman of long ex-
perience, and most excellent taste. Come then one
all, if you want

Chaps and [Good Clothing,
AT THE ORIGINAL
Young America Clothing House
IN
PETER MYER'S BLOCK.
Youngville, Wis. New Bedford St. Albans

NEW SPRING GOODS
First Invoice of New Spring Goods at
McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store,
East side Main street,
midcity **SIGN GOLDEN SHEEP.**

New Goods by the Cargo
McKey & Bros. have this day commenced to
receive New Goods by the cargo, consisting of
Spring Dress Goods, Shawls, Crochery, &c., &c.
Will be opened and ready for inspection to-morrow.

McKAY & BRO.
 14727df
 Janesville, March 27th, 1902.
D. W. LEWIS
 [S still working at the Old Stand, on the Up
 Bridge, and ready at all times to accommodate
 numerous customers with all kinds of
GUNS AND GUN MATERIAL.
 Ammunition of all kinds on hand, for sale cheap.
MODELS MADE,
 Sewing Machines, Locks, &c., Repaired. All kinds
 Keys furnished to order. Jobbing attended to prop-
 ly. (m14727df) D. W. LEWIS

Young Men!
Do you know how to keep locks correctly
scientifically? If so you are well off, for, go
once and study at the Juvenile Commercial Col-
lege and Smith's Block, 25 floor.

**Schooling will now be given for \$16, not less
money, for a full course; for \$25 after the 10th of Au-
gust. Penmanship taught for \$2 per month, in-
stance. Ladies meet at 7 o'clock P. M., except 2 o'clock
Meditation. A. S. DANTZ, Principal.**

Great Bargains in Millinery
MRS. O'BREA is now selling her large stock of
and fashionable millinery hats at a very low price.

311k, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no reason
offer will be returned, as sales must be made or

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY

to make room for her spring goods, and ladies will
even now, as handsome a assortment of millinery
can be seen west of New York.

50-100 Bonnets of her customers will be returned
and made like new, without any charge.

Drop usual orders to order, and the nearest
furnished for a mere nothing. Please call and see
sides, before purchasing elsewhere.

Watermans in Young America block, over Har
Clothing Store, Main street.

dec30d

NEW SPRING GOODS
First Invoice of New Spring Goods at
McKey & Bro's Mammoth Store
East side Main street,
m1314f **Sign Golden Sheep.**
Measles, Measles
Measles, Measles
Measles, Measles
WHOOPING COUGH,
WHOOPIING COUGH,

WHOOPING COUGH,
WHOOPIING COUGH,
USE
The Compound Cough Syrup
The Compound Cough Syrup
Prepared expressly for these complaints,
at the Laboratory of
523-2astst TALLMAN & COLLINS
TO HOUSEHOLDERS
See these New Articles Just Arrived
WINTER, 1891

FRANCY China, Goods, Bohemian, Colored, Cut
 & Engraved Glass, Tapered, Servers,
 Laidles, Butter Knives, Teas and Coffee Pots, Rubber
 Ivory Handle Knives, Carvers, &c., Silver Pl.
 Spoons and Forks, Fancy Silver Plated Tobacco
 Pipes, Opium Pipes, Castors, &c. They are all new and
 cheap. J. B. Whitman

TO FAMILIES.

BOUB & ROGERS wish to call the attention of
 the citizens of Jamestown and vicinity to the fact
 they are brewing at the Jamestown City Brewery for
 use of private families, a very superior article of

Ala and Lager Beer.

which they will deliver at the residences of persons ordering it. They guarantee to fill all cases a

Perfectly Pure Article,

and ask the patronage of those who are willing to obtain an establishment at home, where as good water article can be procured as from abroad.

JEFFREY HUGH & ROGERS

NEW MUSIC.

INVOICE of New and Popular Music, Ju 1 Recd
Pleasant Day a Gonn Ray; Oh, I I Had Some One
Love Me; Gen. McClellan's March; Come What
Moubeams Linger; Stars of the Negro World

Song; John Brown's Song; Take your Gun and
John, &c. [25-111] O. J. DRABBO

ALL KINDS OF JUSTICE'S BLA
For Sale at this Office,

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The OPIALIN PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer the children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have a signature of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines. A box will be sent by mail on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
New York, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
SPALDING'S
CEPHALIC PILLS,
HEADACHE,
SPINDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

At these testimonials were unimpaired by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASSACHUSETTS, Coun. Feb. 1, 1861.
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

One of these are for the neighbors, to whom I give a few of the first box I get from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 6, 1861.
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great benefit from them.

Yours truly,
MARY ANN STOKES.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 1, 1861.
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great benefit from them.

Yours truly,
J. B. SIMON.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BRIDGE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1861.
I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers.

If you have anything of the kind, please send them to me.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantly.

Truly yours,
WM. O. MILLER.

Ypsilanti, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
I have long since sent you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Constipation.

They have done me good, and I have had so good an effect that I feel induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Trenton, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz: cure of headache in all its forms.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases, with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been, troubled with the headache, send for a box of Cephalic Pills, so that you may have them in case of an attack.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

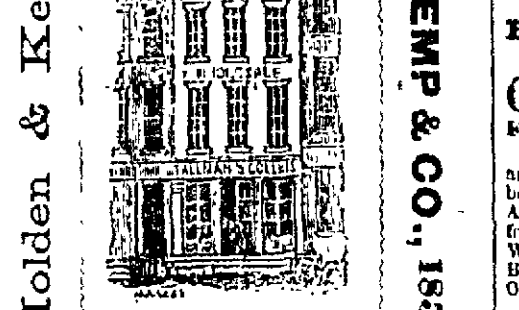
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
Sole and Proprietors.
HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,
1857.



TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857.
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, Pottery, Toilet Articles, Physicians' Glass Ware, and all kinds of Goods for the Trade.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respectfully solicited.

A Great National Work

Something for Every Citizen, Every Period, Every Reader!

NO MAN, NO FAMILY, NO OFFICE SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

THE ONLY CURRENT AND COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE SOUTHERN REBELLION

and the

WAR FOR THE UNION:

A History of the

Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and

Contest Narrative of Events and Incidents, from the First Shots of the War to the Present Time.

TOGETHER WITH IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AND EXTRACTS FROM REMARKABLE SPEECHES.

In Weekly Parts, 32 pages, large 8vo, Price 10 Cents.

This work is an authentic and thorough history of the Rebellion, and its progress, from its first outbreak to the present time. It is a work of great interest and value, and one that every citizen should possess.

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W. C. WHEELLOCK,
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,
FRUITS, ETC., ETC.

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LEGAL.
Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
STATE OF WISCONSIN.
COUNTY OF ROCK.

Richard H. Holcomb, plaintiff, against William B. Rock, defendant.

By virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above cause, the plaintiff is directed to sell the premises described in the following description, to-wit:

Lot 1, in block 1, in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot 1, in block 1, in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot 1, in block 1, in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following real estate, to-wit:

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Lot 1, in block 1, in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

LEGAL.
COUNTY COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Samuel G. Bailey, plaintiff, against John F. Morse, defendant.

By virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above cause, the plaintiff is directed to sell the premises described in the following description, to-wit:

Lot 1, in block 1, in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following real estate, to-wit:

Lot 1, in block 1, in the village of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less.

At 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following real

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.

cent per annum, from the 26th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, besides the costs of this action.

WITTED
JOHN WINANS, Atty of Plaintiff.

WARRANTS NEEDS FOR SALE

No. two (2), in township No. two (2) north, of range N eleven (11) east, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and expenses of sale.—Date January 8th, A D 1892.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff Rock county, Wisconsin.

on the 35th day of March, 1862, at one o'clock in the afternoon, judgment will be rendered against you and your property sold to pay the debt.—Dated this 4th day of March, 1862.

P. H. GRANT, Plaintiff,
and W. C. JANEVILLE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Twenty days after the service herein, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated at Janesville, April 2d, 1862.

CONGER & HAWES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

judgment and the expenses of said sale.—Dated January 2d, 1862.
S. J. N. T'NAM,
Sheriff for Rock county, Wis.
BENNETT, CARBODAY & GIBBS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

[illegible]